



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Military Art' (Dutton), by Major Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, Bt."

... The staggering total of casualties for the first three years of the war of over fifteen millions is not alleviated by the fact that nearly half of these are deaths, either in battle or from wounds. Tables published by *The New York Times Current History*, compiled to July 28, 1917, are as follows:

	Killed.	Seriously Wounded.	Capt'd or Missing.	Total.
England ...	298,988	177,224	182,452	659,664
France	1,580,000	921,328	696,548	3,197,876
Russia	2,062,064	1,223,476	1,243,096	4,528,636
Italy	130,356	60,840	68,292	259,488
Belgium ...	62,064	27,324	149,644	239,032
Serbia	74,484	34,776	109,260
Germany ..	1,908,800	958,612	704,128	3,571,540
Austria	849,368	540,673	833,644	481,096
Turkey	157,644	236,548	86,904	481,096
Bulgaria ...	9,324	8,676	7,452	25,452
Totals .	7,188,092	4,189,477	3,973,169	15,351,732

These do not, of course, include minor casualties, of which the majority do not incapacitate from further service. It is estimated that of the Entente wounded eighty per cent return to the ranks, while Germany claims eighty-five per cent.

... The progress and the results of the war to date are graphically summed up by Major General Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, in an article appearing in the magazine above quoted. Presenting them still more briefly, they are seen to be as follows:

1. The year of pre-war German strategy. When the crushing attack on France failed, a second blow was to be delivered to slothful Russia.

2. Abandonment of pre-war strategy and initiation of the Mittle-Europa plan. In half a year this plan, the most successful of Germany's military efforts, reached its culmination.

3. The entrance of England in force, and Germany's return to heavy offensives on the West. This culminated for Germany in the Verdun failure. Germany's Rumanian push at this time is relatively unimportant.

4. Beginning the year 1917, with the scales slightly balanced in favor of the Entente Allies, and Germany everywhere on the defensive.

... Commenting on the Pope's Notes to the belligerents, *La Vita Internazionale*, the monthly publication of the Lombardy Union of the International Society for Peace, says in part that, "from his supposed position of neutrality, the Pope, in assuming the part of mediator between the belligerents, has in reality strongly favored the interests of the imperialists arrayed at present against democracy. This note from the Vatican betrays therefore the fallacy of too narrow a scope. Were the voice of the Pope raised equally in behalf of those governments opposed to the two Central Powers, it would not speak for a premature peace, which in effect would be no better than an armistice, whether of shorter or longer duration. The true peace, the

peace which will endure, can verily be none other than that which is wrought from victory."

... On Saturday, the fifteenth of September, the Mexican people celebrated the one hundred seventh anniversary of their independence. A like celebration took place in Chile three days later, for this country also threw off its bondage to the crown of Spain in September of the year 1810, although actual freedom from Spanish rule was not secured until 1818. *La Prensa* (New York) notes that the national holiday of Mexico did not fail of celebration also in this country, being formally observed by the considerable number of Mexicans resident in New York City.

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

New England Department

TAKING for his subject "The Friendship of the English-speaking Peoples," Director Tryon began his fall series of lectures on international relations by making a trip to Canada. His schedule included lectures before the Canadian Club, St. John; the Canadian Club and the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, and Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, as well as visits to Montreal and Ottawa. In passing through Maine he addressed a Sunday rally at Grace Methodist Church, Bangor, to which the Methodists of Brewer, Maine, were also invited. Returning through New Hampshire, he stopped at places along his route in preparation for future work. For the present the New England Director will make his headquarters at 95 Exchange street, Portland, where he will act as secretary of the Maine Peace Society in place of Major George E. Fogg, who has been called to military service with the First Maine Heavy Artillery.

Pacific Coast Department

The Director of this Department has been on wheels much of the time during the last six weeks. His first stop was a ten days' sojourn at Cedar Lake, Indiana, where the Director conducted a large peace study class in the Young Friends' Conference. This conference was composed of groups of young people from Canada, Rhode Island, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and one from Japan. The Director had the privilege of giving one of the evening addresses before the entire conference. He also had a number of conferences with teachers and others interested in peace propaganda.

Wilmington, Ohio, was next visited. Here the Director gave the annual peace address before the Yearly Meeting on the subject of "Quakers and War." He also took part in a number of conferences and aided several teachers in selecting books and other peace material for further study and work.

The Director gave peace addresses next at Friends' meetings in West Richmond and Fountain City, Indiana, and delivered three addresses before the Selma (Ohio) Quarterly Meeting. At Oskaloosa, Iowa, the Director gave the annual peace address on "Quakers and

War," before the Yearly Meeting, and also held many individual conferences concerning the peace question. The following week he was invited to give the same address before the Friends' meetings in Iowa, located at Earlham, Bear Creek, Marshalltown, Bangor, Searsboro, Pleasant Plain, Springdale, and West Branch.

One interesting feature of the work in these various meetings or churches was the large number who decided to buy some of the very best peace books on the peace question for themselves and for the public schools and public libraries in their respective communities. On his way to the Western Yearly Meeting of Friends at Plainfield, Indiana, the Director had the opportunity to confer with Mr. Harold G. Townsend, the Director of the Central West Department, in Chicago.

South Atlantic States Department

The two hundred and twentieth annual session of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, one of the oldest of the fourteen American Yearly Meetings of Friends, was held at Guilford College, N. C., August 8-15. The attendance was large and the interest in all departments of the work of this worthy body was manifested throughout the entire session.

On the opening day of the session, with the subject of world peace under consideration, Arthur Deerin Call, Secretary of the American Peace Society, and Dr. J. J. Hall, Director of the South Atlantic States Department, were the speakers. Mr. Call reviewed the present world situation from the standpoint of peace workers in an address entitled "Cumber and Entanglements." Dr. Hall pointed out that the war is no proof that Christianity has faded, for though many things had utterly failed, Christianity as such had never been tried. We should not despair, but keep our faith and realize the present as a call to service. He spoke of the work of the Peace Society—not revolutionary, not destructive, and yet not forgetting the goal of a world at peace and a governed world. Dr. L. L. Hobbs heartily commended the Peace Society's paper, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, and the good work it is now doing. On the succeeding night Walter C. Woodward, editor of *The American Friend*, gave a splendid address in which he pointed out the fact that while Friends are exempted from carrying a gun or serving in the trenches, they are not exempted from loyalty to their country, their church, and humanity, but must give to these their best, and so continue to do. When Dr. L. L. Hobbs, as clerk of the meeting, was compelled to retire at this session on account of recent illness, many arose and bore testimony to his worth and wisdom during forty years of faithful service.

Maine Division

Dr. Tryon will act as Secretary of the Maine Peace Society in the absence of George E. Fogg, who has been secretary of the Division since its formation in 1912, and is now in active military service. Mr. Fogg, who has always cooperated heartily with the New England Department Director, is a graduate of Bowdoin College and a member of the law firm of Fogg & Clifford. Besides having now a recognized position at the bar, he has for several years been president of the Maine Universalist Association and an effective worker for prison reform. Dr. Tryon may be addressed at Major Fogg's

office, 95 Exchange street, Portland, Maine, where the headquarters of the New England Department of the American Peace Society will be temporarily located with the Maine Division.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY

It is the policy of the Massachusetts Peace Society in the present emergency to "cooperate with official and volunteer agencies for national service, especially with those organizations that conserve the health and the moral welfare of men." In accordance with this policy the Society has recently offered the use of its offices to the Women's Committee on Food Conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL OF AMERICA FOR DEMOCRACY AND PEACE

The activities of this organization have been difficult to follow, owing to the rapidity of their sequence and to the fact that newspaper reports of the various events have been highly colored and not in all instances trustworthy. A rough estimate of its recent history begins with the refusal of David Starr Jordan to be its delegate to a proposed Stockholm Conference on September 9. Dr. Jordan subsequently stated publicly that, although the Council had been authorized to use his name as treasurer up to September 1, his entire connection with the organization after that date was to be considered severed. On the 24th of August a meeting of the Council in Philadelphia was upset by a mob of sailors and soldiers. In Memphis, on the same day, permission to use a public hall for meeting purposes was refused a branch of the Council. In Minneapolis the Council, refused a hall, scheduled a meeting for September 1 in a circus tent, but were refused permission by Governor Burnquist to meet anywhere in the State of Minnesota. On August 28 their meeting in Fargo, N. D., was broken up by persistent singing of the National Anthem. A meeting in Hudson, Wis., on the 30th, was prevented by a mob of citizens and a telegram from Governor Philipp denying the Council permission to meet in that State, although a hurried journey by special train had been made from New York for that purpose. The next effort for meeting was made in Chicago, with the apparent encouragement of Mayor Thompson, but under the official ban of Governor Lowden. The Governor ordered troops to intercept the meeting; but these arrived too late to prevent a five-hour conference. Subsequent meetings were impossible. Plans were announced for meetings in Washington, D. C., and on board ship beyond the three-mile limit, but were not followed out. A meeting scheduled to be held in Pierre, S. D., September 15, was forbidden by Governor Norbeck. A meeting of the Hartford, Conn., branch, September 16, was stopped by the police and two members arrested. The Council has addressed a letter to the Attorney General requesting a full investigation of their sources of income, expenditures, correspondence, minutes of meetings, and other data showing methods of work. "We are moved to make our request," declares the letter signed by James H. Maurer, chairman of the executive committee, and Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary, "because of the malicious attacks made upon us by outside sources." The Wash-

ington headquarters issued on September 1, Vol. I, No. 1, of *The People's Councillor*. On the fourteenth Theodore H. Lunde, a wealthy Swedish-American and treasurer of the Council, was called before the Department of Justice, "to explain something."

AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR LABOR AND DEMOCRACY

In a letter to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, President Wilson, expressing his regret at being unable to attend the recent conference of the Alliance opened September 5, in Minneapolis, wrote relative to the men and women about to attend the conference:

With all my heart I want them to feel that their devotion to country is in no wise a betrayal of principle, and that in serving America today they are serving their cause no less faithfully than in the past. I myself have had sympathy with the fears of the workers of the United States, for the tendency of war is toward reaction, and too often military necessities have been made an excuse for the destruction of laboriously erected industrial and social standards.

These fears, happily, have proved to be baseless. With quickened sympathies and appreciation, with a new sense of the invasive and insidious dangers of oppression, our people have not only held every inch of ground that has been won by years of struggle, but have added to the gains of the twentieth century along every line of human betterment.

No one who is not blind can fail to see that the battle line of democracy for America stretches today from the fields of Flanders to every house and workshop where toiling, upward striving men and women are counting the treasures of right and justice and liberty which are being threatened by our present enemies.

May not those who toil and those who have made common cause of the larger hope for the masses of mankind take renewed heart as they think on those days when America has taken its stand for the rights of humanity and the fellowship of social and international justice?

In his opening address at the conference Mr. Gompers, as chairman, stated the principles actuating the members, in part as follows:

As believers in the great and splendid vision of democracy and internationalism, the fraternalism and solidarity of all peoples, we assert at this time our unqualified loyalty to the republic of the United States of America and our determination to do all that lies in our power to win the war in which it is engaged.

Loyalty to the ideals of freedom, democracy and internationalism requires loyalty to America.

Disloyalty to America in this crisis is disloyalty to the cause of freedom, democracy and internationalism.

No national selfishness impelled this republic to enter the war.

To the men and women of the American labor movement, and to all sincere friends of democracy and internationalism, we call for loyal support to America and her allies in this great struggle. Let us make our beloved republic strong and victorious for the sake of humanity, and thus insure for our children and their children the priceless heritage of liberty and democracy. Let us, at the same time, stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight against the foes of democracy within our own borders, resolved never to rest until the goal of democracy, industrial, political and international, has been attained.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

Maryland Branch

Several officers of this branch were recently appointed to a committee to wait upon President Wilson and present an engraved copy of the resolution recently adopted by the Maryland General Assembly, pledging Maryland's resources to the nation during the war period and

declaring for permanent peace in the world after the war, to be enforced, if necessary, by a concert of nations.

AMERICAN FRIENDS' SERVICE COMMITTEE

At the special request of two representatives of the committee touring France, fourteen men were selected early in August from the unit at the training camp at Haverford College, Pa., for immediate service in France. The intention of the committee, which is under the charge of Vincent D. Nicholson, executive secretary, is to cooperate with English Friends and the French Society of Friends in reconstruction work in the devastated parts of France in the districts of the Marne and the Meuse. Nineteen States and the District of Columbia are represented in the unit now training at Haverford to offer competent service abroad as physicians, builders, contractors, carpenters, agriculturists, social workers, and as experts in other lines. In Philadelphia a storeroom has been opened where goods will be assembled to be made into clothing by women workers in various parts of the country. These goods will be shipped and distributed by the Red Cross when completed. Over one hundred thousand dollars has been freely contributed for this work, for which a total fund of two hundred fifty thousand dollars is estimated to be necessary. Calls are being sent out for women volunteer relief workers. To qualify a woman must be either a trained nurse or else have had training in practical social service work. It is also necessary that she speak French fluently.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

Indiana Branch

The majority of the members of this branch are said to have resigned because some of the leaders of the national organization were connected with The People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace. In her message to the Chicago headquarters of the party, Mrs. Helen Bennet, chairman, declared it impossible longer to continue the organization under the circumstances, but that the resigning members stood "for the peace of the world as strongly as ever."

AMERICAN UNION AGAINST MILITARISM

In a statement recently issued from headquarters the Union states that it has given permission to all branches to prosecute in its name for libel all those who characterize the Union as pro-German, supported by German funds, or as guilty of sedition or treason. In regard to statements that the Union is being investigated by Government authorities, the proclamation says that "The truth of the matter is that ever since the outbreak of the war we have voluntarily sent to the Department of Justice, both in New York and in Washington, every solitary bit of literature which we have gotten out, and that not any of it has received the slightest official criticism. Since war was declared we have not sought to obstruct the Government in the conduct of the war, though we have done our best to protect American democracy from the attacks of some of its new-found friends."

COMMISSION ON INTER-CHURCH FEDERATIONS

This Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has announced a con-

gress to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 1-4, "for the purpose of standardizing the methods of Christian cooperation in the service of the community and the State." Reports will be submitted to the congress by eight commissions that have been making careful investigations since the first of the year. These reports are on Community Evangelism, World Evangelism, Social Service, Religious Education, Comity, Religious Publicity, International Justice and Good Will, and Principles and Methods of Organization.

PEACE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

A statement issued by the Committee to members declares that "Since the entrance of the United States into the war you may have questioned the advisability of continuing your peace work in your club, thinking that all has failed. On the contrary, the program of our peace committee has been endorsed both theoretically and practically by President and Congress. The patriotic character of our peace work receives sanction in the words of President Wilson in his address to Congress on April 2: 'Our object is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world.' Members of the Federation must do their part and stand firm in the determination that this must be the last war. You are reminded that by resolution adopted at Binghamton in November, 1914, there was recommended the organization of peace committees in every club for the creation of a strong public opinion to secure international organization. No club will fail to arrange for consideration of the vital matters involved in this work in its regular club program, and do all in its power to keep these aims and ideals consistently before the public. If you have a peace committee, keep it alive and active. If you have none, form one."

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

A recent letter issued to members of the Fellowship calls their attention to the following points:

1. Hope for the eventual success of the Stockholm Conference.
2. The necessity for such concrete utterances of Allied Terms of Peace as will give the German people a sense of greater security in peace than they find in the military power of their government.
3. The free discussion of all matters relative to peace in a spirit of good will.
4. The Fellowship's promised support of the conscientious objector.

CENTRALE FUER FRIEDENSBESTREBUNGEN

On the 4th of August appeared a first issue of *Die Versöhnung* (*Reconciliation*), advertised as "Organ der Centrale für Friedensbestrebungen," published in Zurich, Switzerland, by Dr. Charles L. Hartmann, and edited by Prof. Dr. R. Broda, the editor of another Swiss weekly, *La Voix de l'Humanité*. *Die Versöhnung* appears each Saturday, and contains original articles upon the peace movement and the European situation generally. The third issue, dated August 18, contains a brief compilation of opinion upon the Russian peace formula: "Peace without annexation or indemnities." These are short opinions from citizens of Germany, Italy, England, and Hungary. Theodore Wolff, editor of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, objects to the formula, in that

it implies a return to the *status quo*, and, although he states himself as opposed to annexations that are accomplished without consulting the will of those annexed, bids for such an alteration of the map of Europe as may be obtained by mutual consent in a "peace of understanding." Prof. Achille Loria, of the University of Turin, prefers as a formula: "Reorganization of all States on the basis of the principle of nationality," and declares the question of indemnities to be subsidiary to this, and only to be settled according to the exigencies of each separate case. Prof. Estlin Carpenter, of Oxford, believes in indemnity for Belgium, Serbia, and France, and annexation for England in the case of the African colonies. Privy Councillor Prof. Wilhelm Förster, of Berlin, declares that the Russian formula is too radical for either side to consider as it stands, but that any just basis of peace must be some formula which tends to approximate it. Former Procurator General Lino Ferriani, of Italy, interprets the formula with peculiar meaning, insisting on the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and Trieste, the Trentino, and the Adriatic coast to Italy. Dr. Alexander Giesswein, member of the Hungarian Reichstag, votes strongly for the literal interpretation of the formula, with the sole exception of annexation by sale or mutual agreement.

BETWEEN FRIENDS

THE DILEMMA OF THE "RELIGIOUS OBJECTOR."

The conscientious objector to military service who bases his objections on religious grounds confronts what must appear to him to be a very serious dilemma, with the imminent certainty of being logically impaled on one horn or the other. Either he must secede from the Union, or he must admit two most damnable conclusions concerning the God who has commanded him "Thou shalt not kill!" If through religious scruples he fail to obey the edicts of his Government, he is a secessionist pure and simple—if, that is, he declares that the only power he recognizes is the Divine. If that is so, he has no place in any temporal government, or in any country so ruled. If there be a spot on earth where only the laws of God are heard, to that spot he must repair; otherwise he is a man without a country.

If, however, he be unwilling to meet this situation, if he love any people or any nation sufficiently to admit fealty to its laws and loyalty to its government, then the second horn of the dilemma impales him. If he obey in all else, but asks exemption from necessary military service on the ground of religious scruples, he admits two things implicitly: first, that his good faith with his God can be bankrupted through obedience to his national oath of allegiance, and, second, that his God counsels disobedience and disloyalty. For if acceptance of military service can violate his conscience, in effect it can destroy his integrity with his God; and if maintenance of that integrity implies not meeting fairly the implications of citizenship in a democratic community, then it implies, no less, disloyalty.

What escape has the objector? Only this: to face his dilemma courageously and to walk blandly through it! Dilemmas are often wholly mythical animals, and this one has an existence only in the too hasty conclusion of an excited mind. That conclusion is, that because a Divine injunction and a temporal command seem to conflict, that conflict must be real, and the pitiable object of their combined